



张鑫友 大学英语应试系列

大学英语六级考试

挑战 极限

模拟试题

主编 张鑫友



模拟试题
答案
试题解析
听力原文



华中师范大学出版社

★张鑫友大学英语应试系列

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——模拟试题

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前 言

《大学英语六级考试挑战极限》是根据最新《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语通用词汇表(1—6级)》以及全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会最近几年已公布的各种新题型而设计和编写的一套系列丛书。全套丛书共分5册:《大学英语六级考试挑战极限——阅读理解》、《大学英语六级考试挑战极限——写作范文》、《大学英语六级考试挑战极限——听力理解》、《大学英语六级考试挑战极限——词汇结构》及《大学英语六级考试挑战极限——模拟试题》。前四册书分别为大学英语六级考试几种题型的单项训练,最后一册书是前四册书的综合,即大学英语六级考试的综合模拟试题。

本册为《大学英语六级考试挑战极限——模拟试题》,全书共有十套模拟试题,完全按照考试真题的形式设计,概括了《大学英语考试大纲》规定的测试题型和新增题型,包括听力理解、阅读理解、词汇、完形填空、翻译、简答、短文改错、写作等几种题型,每套试题后都附有“答案及详析”和“听力原文”,方便学生进行自我评分、找出原因并及时采取有效措施。

全书选材新颖且贴近现实生活,实用性、针对性强,让大家在学习英语的道路上站得高、看得远,不仅能帮助考生顺利地通过六级考试,还有助于广大英语学习者提高整体的英语应用能

力。

因编写时间仓促，书中错误在所难免，敬请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

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Model Test One

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D], and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

Example: *You will hear:*

You will read:

[A] 2 hours.

[C] 4 hours.

[B] 3 hours.

[D] 5 hours.

From the conversation we know that the two are talking about some work they will start at 9 o'clock in the morning and have to finish at 2 in the afternoon. Therefore, [D] "5 hours" is the correct answer. You should choose [D] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

Sample Answer [A] [B] [~~C~~] [D]

1. A) She agrees to buy special charity Christmas cards.
B) She doesn't think it's a good idea to buy special Christmas cards.
C) She doesn't want to buy any special Christmas card.
D) She doesn't want to buy more special Christmas cards.
2. A) Carl has changed a lot.
B) Carl won't have changed much.
C) Carl will not be recognized by anyone.
D) Carl will be recognized by everyone.
3. A) He suggests that they take the elderly relative for a drive in the country.
B) He suggests that the elderly relative stay at home.
C) He suggests that they take the elderly relative for a drive in the city.
D) He suggests that they take the elderly relative for a drive in the town.
4. A) \$600. C) \$552.50.
B) \$47.50. D) \$647.50.
5. A) In a restaurant. C) In a private home.
B) In a department store. D) In an art supply shop.
6. A) A pessimist. C) An optimist.
B) A loser. D) A misanthrope (厌世者).
7. A) The reason why the woman can't help the man at the moment.
B) The reason why the woman thinks that this movie is a great old one.
C) The reason why the movie is only 30 more minutes.
D) The reason why the woman wants to finish watching this movie.
8. A) 12. B) 48. C) 36. D) 24.
9. A) Ask the Smiths to tell her where they live.
B) Have a party for the Smiths.
C) Obtain clothing for the Smiths.

- D) Mail an invitation to the Smiths.
10. A) Waitress and customer. C) Doctor and patient.
B) Professor and student. D) Customer and clerk.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) 6 billion. C) 6.4 billion.
B) 4 billion. D) 12 billion.
12. A) In the poorer nations.
B) In the more highly-industrialized countries.
C) In urban areas.
D) In large cities.
13. A) Food supply.
B) Traffic problem.
C) Crowded living conditions.
D) Growing likelihood of violence.

Passage Two

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A) Because of the enforcement of laws regarding wildlife.
B) Because of dams and other water projects.

- C) Because of lack of water.
D) Because of the excavation of archaeological sites.
15. A) A license to hunt and fish.
B) Sufficient land to preserve wildlife.
C) A study of potential damage by proposed dams.
D) Public disclosure of the disadvantages of dams.
16. A) Because it would flood farm land and destroy homes.
B) Because many people would lose their jobs.
C) Because valuable topsoil would be washed away.
D) Because it would endanger fish and destroy archaeological sites.
17. A) The Cherokee Indians.
B) The federal government.
C) Lawyers.
D) An informed public.

Passage Three

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

18. A) Cunning. B) Strength. C) Courage. D) Speed.
19. A) Because of the badger's low height.
B) Because of the badger's sharp teeth.
C) Because of the badger's powerful claws.
D) Because of the badger's thick skin.
20. A) The sport of turning a pack of dogs loose on a badger has lost popularity.
B) The badger can hold its own against most dogs.
C) The badger's low height is a disadvantage.
D) The badger's front claws are dangerous weapons.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: *There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

The past ages of man have all been carefully labelled by anthropologists. Descriptions like "Palaeolithic Man", "Neolithic Man", etc., neatly sum up whole periods. When the time comes for anthropologists to turn their attention to the twentieth century, they will surely choose the label "Legless Man". Histories of the time will go something like this: "In the twentieth century, people forgot how to use their legs. Men and women moved about in cars, buses and trains from a very early age. There were lifts and escalators in all large buildings to prevent people from walking. This situation was forced upon earth-dwellers of that time because of their extraordinary way of life. In those days, people thought nothing of travelling hundreds of miles each day. But the surprising thing is that they didn't use their legs even when they went on holiday. They built cable railways, ski-lifts and roads to the top of every huge mountain. All the beauty spots on earth were marred by the presence of large car parks."

The future history books might also record that we were deprived of the use of our eyes. In our hurry to get from one place to another, we failed to see anything on the way. Air travel gives you a bird's eye view of the world — or even less if the wing of the aircraft happens to get in your way. When you travel by car or train a blurred image of the countryside

constantly smears the windows. Car drivers, in particular, are forever obsessed with the urge to go on and on: they never want to stop. Is it the lure of the great motorways, or what? And as for sea travel, it hardly deserves mention. It is perfectly summed up in the words of the old song: "I joined the navy to see the world, and what did I see? I saw the sea." The typical twentieth-century traveller is the man who always says "I've been there" — meaning: "I drove through it at 100 miles an hour on the way to somewhere else."

When you travel at high speeds, the present means nothing: you live mainly in the future because you spend most of your time looking forward to arriving at some other place. But actual arrival, when it is achieved, is meaningless. You want to move on again. By travelling like this, you suspend all experience; the present ceases to be a reality: you might just as well be dead. The traveller on foot, on the other hand, lives constantly in the present. For him travelling and arriving are one and the same thing: he arrives somewhere with every step he makes. He experiences the present moment with his eyes, his ears and the whole of his body. At the end of his journey he feels a delicious physical weariness. He knows that sound, satisfying sleep will be his: the just reward of all true travellers.

21. The author calls people in the twentieth century "Legless man" for all the following reasons EXCEPT ____.

- A) we build lifts and escalators in all large buildings
- B) from a very early age, we have been moving about in buses, cars and trains
- C) we rarely use our legs so that they begin to shrink
- D) every huge mountain has got cable railways or ski-lifts so that we don't have to climb to the top of the mountain

22. The author quotes the old song in the second paragraph in order to

show ____.

- A) car drivers are forever obsessed with the urge to go on and on
- B) one should not join the navy to see the world
- C) to travel by sea is very dangerous
- D) to travel by ship is not a good idea for sightseeing

23. We can infer from the passage that the author prefers ____ to ____.

- A) travel on wheel...travel on foot
- B) travel by air...travel by sea
- C) travel by car...travel by bus
- D) travel on foot...travel on wheel

24. The author interprets a typical twentieth-century traveller's words "I have been there" as ____.

- A) "I drove through it at very high speed on my way to somewhere else."
- B) "I stayed there for only a few days."
- C) "I spent a nice holiday there."
- D) "I am very proud of the fact that I have been there."

25. The best title for the passage is ____.

- A) The Legless Man
- B) The Best Way to Travel is on Foot
- C) The Eyeless Man
- D) What Will Future People Think of Us

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Alexandre-Gustave Boenickhausen Eiffel was one of the 19th century's master builders. Wielding iron in new ways, he built bridges for the century's burgeoning railways in Europe, South America and Indo-China. And after sculptor Frederic Auguste Bartholdi designed a colossal, 151-

foot statue of copper sheets in 1871, he turned to France's magician of iron for its internal skeleton. Thus Eiffel was instrumental in creating two of the best-known monuments to liberty in the modern world — the Statue of Liberty and the Eiffel Tower, which was built to mark the centennial of the French Revolution.

During the Nazi occupation in World War II, the tower's personnel sabotaged the elevators to deprive the enemy of a view of Paris. (Hitler, who refused to climb the 1710 steps to the top, posed for his picture with the tower in the background.) The city knew liberation was at hand on August 25, 1944, when two Parisians, braving bullets ricocheting through the girders, tore down the swastika and hoisted the tricolor.

The tower illustrates Eiffel's genius for meticulous, innovative engineering. After he had set massive stone foundations beside the Seine, four giant leaning pillars, encompassing four acres, were joined 200 feet up at the first platform, an iron belt of trusses running from pillar to pillar. This belt had to be perfectly horizontal; if out of line by a hair, the structure would tilt disastrously at 1000 feet. Eiffel's solution: hydraulic jacks embedded in each 440-ton column, enabling him to fine-tune its angle perfectly.

Next, Eiffel deployed creeper cranes that climbed the tower as it grew, helping to hoist 15,000 girders and 2.5 million rivets to the exact spot where needed. Astonishingly, the tower was completed in only two years and two months for three percent less than its \$1.5-million budget, with no fatalities among the 250 workers.

Thanks to Eiffel's mastery of design, the tower gives the wind little to seize. Seen from certain angles, the oddly beautiful tracery of intersecting iron beams appears almost transparent. The tower is so light that pressure on the foundations is only about 60 pounds per square inch — not

26. According to the text, who is “France’s magician of iron”?

27. Which of the following things is not built by Eiffel?

28. How did Eiffel make the iron belt running from pillar to pillar perfectly horizontal?

- A) He made a careful plan.
B) He used hair to test whether the tower is tilting.
C) He embedded water jack in the column.
D) He deployed creeper cranes.

29. Compared with the original plan, the Eiffel Tower was finished _____.

- A) in shorter time C) with fewer workers
B) with less money D) with less material

30. Which of the following statements about the Tower is NOT true?

- A) Despite its iron structure, the tower is light in weight.
- B) The tower is strong against the wind.
- C) On August 25, 1944, two Parisians hoisted the French national flag on top of the tower in risk of their lives.
- D) The German invaders destroyed the elevators of the Tower during World War II

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Like all diseases, alcoholic responds to treatment best when it is found early. If alcohol is in any way changing your life, you need help

now. Perhaps you are one of those few lucky people who can really stop drinking. If so, you are truly blessed. One of the first comments of alcoholics is that they can stop their drinking anytime they choose to. Very few can manage this feat on their own.

Alcoholics Anonymous is a group of recovering alcoholics who seek to help one another through the sharing of mutual problems. Group members can be reached easily by anyone wishing to discuss an alcohol-related problem. They make no moral speeches, and they do not provide welfare or jobs. AA has done more to help the alcoholic see his problem than any other group has done.

Society after years of trying to sweep the alcoholic beneath the public rug of apathy and loathing, is at last facing up the responsibility of dealing openly and fairly with the alcoholic. While laws against drinker driving must be as possible to stem the death on our highways, the alcoholic should not be punished for the disease itself. Public drunkenness has been taken off the books of many states. Jail is not a place in which to cure the sick. The problem drinker needs medical attention and sound advice. Except when he is behind the wheel of a car, he harms himself first and foremost by a disease that has self-destruction as its logical goal.

In addition to helping yourself, if you need help, you can also help others. Do not push drinks to anyone. A person old enough to drink is a person old enough to decide if he wants to drink. Respect those wishes, always.

If you are hosting a party, do not try to see how fast you can intoxicate your guests. Also, never offer a drink for the road. The time for going home is the very time when the guests should be most sober. Placing a red-eyed person behind a wheel of two tons of steel is a gross error in human judgement. You share in that person's fate.